

REMARKS

Claims 14-26 remain in this application. Claims 14, 17, 23 and 26 were amended in this response. No new matter has been introduced as a result of the amendments.

Claims 14, 17, 23 and 26 were objected to for informalities. Applicant has amended these claims to address the informalities. Withdrawal of the objections is respectfully requested.

Claims 14-15, 17-18, 22-23 and 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by *Dahlman et al.* (“UMTA/IMT-2000 Based on Wideband CDMA”). Also, claims 19-21, 24 and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Dahlman et al.* (“UMTA/IMT-2000 Based on Wideband CDMA”). Applicant traverses these rejections. Favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Regarding *Dahlman*, the reference teaches that the synchronization channel for synchronizing a subscriber station is configured so that a number of first synchronization sequences c_p (primary synchronization code) and a number of second synchronization sequences c_s (secondary synchronization code) are transmitted in a radio frame (page 77 and Figure 11). All base stations under *Dahlman* always transmit the first of the number of first synchronization sequences c_p at the beginning of the frame. Therefore, the beginning of a frame is obtained by a subscriber station which receives these sequences, since it coincides with the beginning of the first of the number of first synchronization sequences c_p . Since the base stations are not synchronized with one another (asynchronous base stations) and since the frame beginnings are chronologically different, the subscriber station normally receives the first synchronization sequences separately from one another and can thus differentiate the base stations.

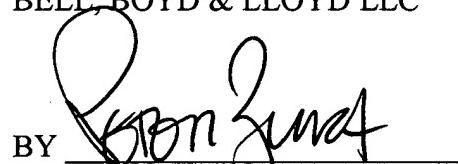
In contrast, the present claims now recite “synchronized base stations,” which is a different system configuration from that in *Dahlman*. Accordingly, *Dahlman* does not teach or suggest that the synchronization sequences, for determining the beginning of a timeslot, are transmitted with a time offset. Among other things, the claims of the present application perform three particular steps that are not disclosed in the prior art: (1) synchronizing the base stations; (2) chronologically separating the synchronization sequences of the base stations, and (3) identifying the respective time offset by a corresponding synchronization sequence.

While the Examiner has apparently equated asynchronous transmission with timed offsets, the teaching in *Dahlman* refutes this interpretation. Specifically, *Dahlman* discloses that the same primary synchronization code (PSC) is transmitted for every base station and is transmitted time-aligned with the primary CCPCH (BCCH) slot boundary (page 77, LH column, second bullet paragraph from bottom). Furthermore, *Dahlman* does not teach or suggest that the synchronization sequence marks this time offset, and that a fixed relation exists between the synchronization sequence and the time offset so that the subscriber station can determine the beginning of a timeslot.

In light of the above amendments and arguments, Applicants submit that claims 14-26 are allowable. Applicants respectfully submit that the patent application is in condition for allowance and request a Notice of Allowance be issued. A petition for a three-month extension of time, along with a check in the amount of \$1,020.00 is enclosed herein. The Commissioner is authorized to charge and credit Deposit Account No. 02-1818 for any additional fees associated with the submission of this Response. Please reference docket number 112740-164.

Respectfully submitted,
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